



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government; or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

6TH JUNE 1811.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Treasury continues open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on Bengal, as it has uninterruptedly done since the last advertisement to this effect in the Courier of the 2d of March last, at the Exchange of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas; for any sum not being less than One Thousand Sicca Rupees, and a even hundreds.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

At the Old Marine Gate,

On THURSDAY, the 13th Instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

THE BUFFALO

LUGGAGE BOAT,

WITH her Stores, belonging to the Honorable Company, condemned on Survey.

List of the Stores may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

J. FALCONAR,

BOMBAY Marine Storekeeper's Office,
7th June 1811.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. J. HAMILTON,
Sec. Marine Department.

બાફેલો-ખખર

બાફેલો-ખખર-કારી-ને-વેથર-ગોલી
નાં-દરવાજા-આગા-આવા-ના-મરેશીય
મ-વારે-તારીખ ૧૩ મી-આમે-મહીના
ની-એ-ખલાફ ૧૦ નાં-લગીન-ગોલ ૧ નાં
એ-ખખર-તેનાં-શરતનાં-મ-શાખે-એ-લ
ગીન-ગોલનાં-દણી-કનર-ખખર-કપનીની
કે-ફનદમ-ખખર-લીકે-એનાં-શાખા-નુ-
લીશદ-ને-જોએ-મરીન-જશદોલ
૨-ખીપરની-હારીશમો-જનને-જોએ *

તા. ૭ મી-જુન-શને ૧૮૧૧

J. FALCONAR,

BOMBAY Marine Storekeeper's Office,
7th June 1811.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. J. HAMILTON,
Sec. Marine Department.

TO BE SOLD

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY

CALENDAR,

AND ALMANAC.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Demise of Mr. JOHN BAXTER having rendered a change in the Firm of BAXTER, SON & CO. necessary, the Public are hereby most respectfully informed, that the concern will from this date, be carried on under the Firm of BAXTER, FERRAR & CO. by the remaining Partners NADIR BAXTER, SAMUEL FERRAR, & EDULJEE CURSETJEE, who now, presenting themselves to the notice of their Friends, and the Public, cannot avoid expressing their grateful sense of obligation for the liberal support and countenance they have hitherto experienced and soliciting a continuance of their favors, hope by their assiduity and attention to the commands they may hereafter be honored with, to merit the future patronage of the Public at large.

NADIR BAXTER,
SAMUEL FERRAR,
EDULJEE CURSETJEE.
Bombay, 1st June 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of JOHN BAXTER late of Bombay Merchant Deceased.

ADMINISTRATION with the Wills and Codicils of the Deceased, annexed, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of Recorder, to WILLIAM ERSKINE & WILLIAM SHOTTON of Bombay Esqrs. Guardians of NADIR BAXTER, one of the Partners of the late firm of BAXTER, SON and Co. the Son of the Deceased, and Sole Executor in the said Will and Codicils named, during the minority of the said NADIR BAXTER; all persons having claims on the Estate, or being indebted thereto, are requested to make the same known to the said Executor without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 7th June 1811.

BAXTER, FERRAR & CO.

On MONDAY next, the 10th Inst.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

IN MEADOW'S STREET.

THE Wearing Apparel and Effects of Lieutenant STANNER of the Honorable Company's Marine deceased.

Also, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Two Pipes of very Fine old Madeira and about 50 Dozen of Ditto in Bottles, Some Pale Ale and a few Dozen of Port Wine together with sundry other Articles the property of a Gentleman having left the Settlement.

Bombay, 7th June 1811.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Courier Office,

THE

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st MAY 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Governor in Council having reconsidered the Orders dated the 21st of December last, for Mustering the Troops and Establishments under this Presidency is pleased to direct that the duty be conducted in future as follows:

The Troops, Camp Equipage, Pensioners and Establishments at the Presidency to be Mustered by the Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department.

At Secroor by the Assistant Quarter Master General.

At Poonah by the Brigade Major.

At Surat by the Fort Adjutant.

At Broach by - - ditto.

At Baroda by the Brigade Major.

At Kaira by the Line Adjutant.

The Governor in Council further directs that the Officers above mentioned forward all the Returns of Camp Equipage to the Quarter Master General as soon as may be practicable after the 1st of every month for the purpose of enabling that Officer to submit a General Return of the Camp Equipage for the information of Government.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWMHAM,
Sec. to Governor.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the Cumbrin, Captain Tate, from Portsmouth the 30th December, having touched at the Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of France.

List of Passengers per Cumbrin.

Mrs. Moir, - Mrs. Watling, - Miss Perry, - Miss Rogers, - Miss A. Watling, - Mr. Brown, - Mr. Moir, - Mr. Boustead, - Mr. Kerr, - Doct. Craw, - Mr. Watling, - Lieut. de Busche, - Mr. Burr, - Mr. J. Browne.

We are sorry to say that the Elizabeth bound for Madras had foundered off the Coast of France and nearly all persons on board had perished.

The Fame of this port had been taken and retaken on her voyage and had arrived at Cork.

The Cumbrin has put us in possession of the details of that news which has reached us in a general shape overland. We have not been so fortunate as to receive our papers time enough to give any extracts at length in our paper of to day. We shall publish an appendix of the most interesting articles.

On the 20th December there was a call of the two Houses of Parliament. The following resolutions were proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the third of which an animated debate arose but it was ultimately carried by a division of 269 to 157.

A similar debate took place in the House of Lords on the 27th December. The division was 74 to 100. The restrictions were to be brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr Percival on the 1st January.

It will afford pleasure to the numerous friends in this country of that respectable officer Rear Admiral John Ferrier to learn that he was on the eve of hoisting his flag and under orders to join Sir Edward Pellew off Flushing.

Captain John Balford has been appointed to the Africa the Flag ship of Rear Admiral Sawyer, commanding the Halifax Station.

The latest dispatches from Lord Wellington are dated the 8th December.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE. AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

MAY 13.

On Tuesday last, arrived in the river, the Government Brig Minto, Captain Collingwood, from the Isle of France the 1st of April. Passengers: Major Lambert; Lieutenants Aubert, Campbell and Harris; and Ensign Weston.

The Grab Ship Anna, Captain Bartholemew, from the same place the 17th of January, also arrived on Tuesday. Passengers: Mrs. L. A. Deriche; Miss N. Mongauret; Messrs. P. Espenere, and L. Richardin.

On Wednesday, arrived the Brig Ceres, Captain Karemongart, from Amboyna the 10th of February. Passenger: Lieutenant Lawless, Madras European Regiment.

The American Ship South Carolina, Captain Griffings, from Philadelphia the 31st of December, and the Arab Ship Fattee Romanee, Captain Smith, from Bourbon the 28th of March, also passed Kedgeree inwards, in the course of the same day.

On Thursday, arrived the Arab Grab Ship Fattee Salem, from Bombay the 18th of March, and left from the coast of Malabar.

The Fleet of Cartel transports, proceeding to France with the garrison of the Mauritius, is said to have arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, early in January. The fleet consisted of the following Ships, viz. the Castleagh, Upton Castle, Helen, Lady Barlow, Portsea, Bengal Anna, Sir William Burroughs, Good Hope and Emma. The Castleagh had failed in prosecution of her voyage, on the 14th of that month, and the Upton Castle on the 12th. The other Ships still remained at the Cape on the 19th of January. The Africaine, bearing the flag of Admiral Bertie, was then on the eve of departure for England.

MAY 18.

We understand, the Ship Argo was purchased yesterday, for 25,000 Rupees, by Captain Brookes, who came passenger in the Indian, from New South Wales—the is to take in cargo immediately, and will sail for Sydney about the 10th of next month.

The Ship Coromandel, Captain Cameron, for Bencoolen; the American Ship Atlas, Captain Donovan, for Philadelphia; and the brig Margaret, Captain Lindsay, for the Isle of France, quitted their Pilots on the 15th current.

The Ship Helen, Captain N. Cameron, dropped down the river on Wednesday—the proceeds to Malacca and Amboyna; Mrs. Blagrove and C. Blagrove, Esq. proceed to Amboyna on the Helen. The following Ships have likewise dropped down to proceed to their respective destinations; the Admiral Drury, Captain Luck, to Penang; the Olive, Captain Glas, to Malacca; the Clara, Captain Gibson, to Penang and Malacca; the Eugenia, Captain Blayd, to Bombay, and the Telegraph brig, Captain Drake, to Manila.

Passengers per Indian.
Mrs. Barclay; Mrs. Buckingham; Capt. Alfred Ambrose, late commander of the Mary and Sally, of this port; Captain Richard Brooks; and Mr. Henry Buckingham.

The Eagle brig, Capt. Mackey, from Calcutta, reached Port Jackson on the 17th of February.

The Campbell Macquarie, Captain Siddons, also from hence, had reached the Derwent, in safety.

The Union, Captain Nicholls, arrived at Port Jackson, on the 21st February, from the Derwent;—she had been to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Concord, Captain Garbut, returned to Port Jackson, on the 20th February, from the Cape of Good Hope, which she left on the 22d of December.

We regret to add, that it had been ascertained that the Adventure, Captain Miller, from this port, had been wrecked upon the coast of New Holland, had every soul perished.

The present accounts represent the Colony, as being in a very flourishing state.

The Indian took Convicts from England to New South Wales.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—21st May, Schooner Eliasi; Captain D. Paffe, from Trincomallée, left 18th May.—23d, Ship Palmers, Captain J. Webster, from Bombay, left 3d May.

DEPARTURES.—21st Ship Soliman Shaw, Captain G. D. Schmidt, to Bengal.—22d, Ship Mentor, Captain Higgins, to Musulipatam and Bengal.—23d, H. M. Ship Nyfus, to the Mauritius.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MAY 18.

We mentioned in our Extra of Saturday, the arrival of the American Ship Ganges, and that she had been boarded by the French frigate La Nympha. She was full of troops, and made the American keep her company for 21 days, and took some water out of her. The French Captain said he was bound to the Brazils, and that he left Nantz the 17th December; but it is more probable, the frigate was sent to the Isle of France. The only news he communicated to the Captain of the Ganges were, "that Bonaparte would send no more troops to Spain; but was going at the head of 200,000 men into Russia." The Captain of the Nympha had heard the loss of our three frigates at the Isle of Paffe in Grand Port. The silence of the French Captain, with respect to our army in Portugal, is a proof that it had not embarked; as he would gladly have mentioned.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 25.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Henry Gahagan, Esq. third Commissioner in the Court for the recovery of small debts.

John Carruthers, Esq. Coroner of Madras.

The Reverend M. Davis, admitted a Chaplain on this establishment from the 18th December last.

Dr. Henry Harris Superintending Surgeon in Mysore, to act as a Member of the Medical Board, during the absence of Dr. Gahagan.

Dr. Alexander Mackenzie continue to act as Superintending Surgeon in Mysore, during the absence of Dr. Harris, employed on other duty.

Lieutenant Rofs of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. Jones, to discharge the Civil Medical duties in the Zillah of Tinnevely.

16th Native Infantry.—Captain Lieutenant Thomas Jenkins to be Captain of a company, Lieut. J. C. Williamson to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign W. C. Harker to be Lieutenant, in succession to Man, deceased, date of commissions 8th May 1811.

Mr. John Campbell to the rank of Full Surgeon from the 1st May 1811, and the establishment of Full Surgeons in future to consist of fifty seven.

Lieutenant Colonel A. McCally to command the British auxiliary force at Goa, until further orders.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Surat on Tuesday 28th May last, the Lady of Lieutenant R. Harrison, 1st B. Co. R. of a Daughter.

On Monday the 3d Infant the Lady of W. T. Money Esq. of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Mary's Church, on Monday morning, Henry Harris, Esq. M. D. Acting Member of the Medical Board, to Mrs. Browne.

DEATHS.—At the presidency, on Sunday last Assistant Surgeon Goldie, 5th N. I.

At Musulipatam, on the 10th instant, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Nixon.

At Sericor, on the 2d May, Lieut. Gerard Uhtnoff, of the 3rd Regiment Native Cavalry.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Tuesday December 4 C. Court Esq. Captain Bombay Marine to Mary Anne eldest daughter of G. S. Holroyd Esq. Barrister at law of Gray's Inn.

December 8th Captain Nathaniel Allen Bombay Military Establishment to Miss Elwood.

DEATH.

At Exeter 30th November—Lieut. Colonel Burton Hon'ble East India Company's Service.

The Duke of Queensbury at his House in Piccadilly the 23d December aged 86, he had been severely afflicted for some days with a flux.—The Tide is extinct—he is supposed to have died worth 2 Millions of ready money.

English Extracts.

Lucian Buonaparte landed at Plymouth on the 18th December.

GRAVESEND, Dec. 10. Arrived Lady Carlington from Calcutta.

Dec. 12. Ditto Barring East Indianmen from Bengal.

Dec. 11. A Court of Directors was held when Captain Edwards was sworn into the command of Lord Forbes for Bengal direct.

Dec. 13. A Court of Directors held when the following Commanders took leave of the Court. Capt. R. Brown, Dorsetshire for Bombay and China. J. Kirkpatrick, Henry Addington for Ditto. L. Dodds, Walmer Castle for St. Helena, Bencoolon and China.

The Mexican Hotel in Life Street has been destroyed by Fire, and a Mr. & Mrs. Simeon perished in the conflagration.

CONK 13, Dec. The Fame East Indianman still remains here. She was captured by a French ship 1st November and recaptured by His Majesty's Ship Rota; there is a contest between the Captain of the Rota and the Captain of the Mary Privateer relative to the recapture of the Fame.

On the 18th December Captain Mortlock was sworn into the command of the Cambridge, consigned to Madeira, Madras and Bengal.

Dec. 8. Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the extra ships—Cambridge and Lord Wellington for Madeira, Madras and Bengal, were ordered to be at the 24th of January 1811. The David Scott, for Madeira and Bengal. New Ship building at Chester, for Madeira and Bombay; and Moffatt, for Bengal, to be at the 9th of March.—And the William Pitt, Lady Luffington, and Lord Forbes, for Bengal, the 8th April next.—The Warren Hastings was taken up and stationed for China direct.

THE REGENCY.

DECEMBER 23d.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has not yet had an interview with the Prince, though it was confidently stated on Thursday that he had. But he requested to be honoured with one, in a respectful letter which he addressed to his Royal Highness, inclosing for his Royal Highness's consideration, the plan of the proceeding for a Regency, with certain limitations, which it was his intention to submit to the House of Commons, and expressing a hope that he might be honoured with his Royal Highness's command to wait on him, to know his pleasure on the subject.

The Prince of Wales signified to Mr. Perceval, that as no step had yet been taken on the subject in the two Houses of Parliament, he did not think it consistent with his respect for the two Houses to give any opinion on the course of proceeding which had been submitted to him. On a former occasion, it was not till the Resolution had been come to by both Houses, that the matter was submitted to him, and then he had felt it to be his duty to express his opinion distinctly on the subject; and to that opinion he had ever since invariably adhered; and the answer of his Royal Highness concluded with expressing his most earnest wishes that the speedy re-establishment of his Majesty's health would make any measure of the kind unnecessary.

The Answer was sent to Mr. Perceval on Wednesday evening.

The Prince of Wales communicated to all the branches of his illustrious Family the Plan of the Regency, which had been transmitted to him, upon which the whole of the Royal Dukes, with one consent, drew up a Declaration and Protest, which they signed, stating in substance.

"That, understanding from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that it was intended to propose to the two Houses, the measure of supplying the Royal Authority, by the appointment of a Regency, with certain limitations and restrictions, as described; they feel it to be their duty to declare, that it was the unanimous opinion of all the male branches of his Majesty's family, that they could not view this mode of proceeding without alarm, as a Regency, so restricted, was inconsistent with the prerogatives, which were vested in the Royal Authority, as much for the security and benefit of the people, as for the strength and dignity of the Crown itself; and they, therefore, most solemnly protest against this violation of the principle which placed their Family on the Throne.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Duke of York.

WILLIAM HENRY, Duke of Clarence.

EDWARD, Duke of Kent.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumb.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Duke of Suffex.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, Duke of Camb.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Duke of Glou.

To this declaration and Protest, we understand, an answer was on Thursday received by the Prince from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which, after the usual recital of the tenor of the Royal Document, he proceeds to state—

"That he had submitted it to the consideration of his Majesty's confidential servants;—that however much they had to regret that the course of proceeding which they had adopted on the melancholy occasion of his Majesty's illness had not had the good fortune to receive the approbation of the illustrious Persons, the male branches of the Royal Family, yet they continued to consider it as the only legal and constitutional course in which they could be supported by precedent;—that it was the course prescribed in the year 1788-9—when it had not only been adopted, after long and painful discussion, by the two Houses of Parliament, but had received the universal approbation of the Country at large; and they were still further gratified by the reflection, that on the re-establishment of his Majesty's health, the proceedings pursued in Parliament, upon that occasion, had received his Majesty's gracious con-

sideration, and had been even honoured with expressions of his personal gratitude.

A LIST OF THE MINORITY.

WHO VOTED AGAINST THE ADJOURNMENT FOR A FORTNIGHT, ON THE 29th NOV.

Abercromby, John	Leach, John
Adair, Rt. Hon. R.	Lemon, Col.
Adam, W.	Lemon, J.
Agar, E. F.	Lifter, B. Lifter
Althorpe, Viscount	Lloyd, Sir E.
Anstruther, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	Lloyd, J. M.
Astley, Sir Jacob	Longman, Gen.
Aubrey, Sir J.	Macdonald, J.
Bagenal, Watt.	Maddocks, W. A.
Baring, A.	Markham, J.
Baring, T.	Martin, Henry
Bewick, Col.	Mathew, Hon. M.
Bernard, Scrope	Maule, Hon. W.
Bennett, H. A.	Mexbro, Earl of
Bradshaw, Hon. C.	Millbank, Sir R.
Brand, Hon. T.	Miller, Sir R.
Brown, Anthony	Milner, Sir W.
Byng, Geo.	Milton, Viscount
Brougham, Hen.	Morpeth, Viscount
Burdett, Sir F.	Morris, Ed.
Campbell, Duncan	Mosley, Sir Oswald
Cavendish, Lord G.	Moffyn, Sir Thomas
Cavendish, W.	Newport, Right Hon. Sir J.
Chaloner, Robert	North, Dudley
Colborn, W. R. N.	Nugent Sir Geo.
Combe, H. C.	O'Callaghan, Col. James
Corry, J. C. S.	O'Hara, Gen.
Creevey, Thomas	Ossulston, Lord
Cooke, Bryan	Osborne, Lord F.
Duncannon, Vice	Palmer, C. S.
Dillon, Hon. H. A.	Piggot, Sir B.
Dundas, Hon. L.	Perce, H.
Eden, Hon. G.	Ponsonby, Right Hon. G.
Elliott, Rt. Hon. W.	Portman, E. B.
Fitzgibbon, Lord W.	Pym, F. S.
Foley, Hon. A.	Quin, Hon. Wind.
Folkestone, Lord V.	Romilly, Sir Sam.
Giles, Dan.	Russel, Lord W.
Goddard, T.	Scudamore, R. P.
Gower, Earl	Sharpe, Richard
Greenhill, Robert	Shipley, W.
Grevel, Pascoe	Smith, Samuel
Halfey, Joseph	Smith, George
Hamilton, Lord A.	Smith, John
Hanbury, J.	Smith, Abel
Hibbert, Gen.	Smith, Wm.
Hippesley, Sir J. C.	Somerville, Sir M.
Honywood, W.	Simpson, Hon. John
Hornes, Fran.	Stanley, Lord
Howard, H. W.	Stewart, James
Howards Hen.	Symonds, T. P.
Howorth, Hm.	Talbot, R. W.
Home, W. H.	Tarleton, Ban.
Hurst, Robert	Taylor, W. O.
Russey, Thomas	Templetown, Vice.
Hutchinson, Hon. C. A.	Tierney, Right Hon. Gen.
Jackson, John	Tracey, C. H.
Jeykil, Joseph	Turton, Sir T.
Knox, Hon. T.	Vernor, G. C. V.
Kensington, Lord	Walpole, Hon. Gen.
Lamb, Hon. T.	Ward, Hon. J. M.
Lambton, R.	Wardel, G. I.
Langton, Gore	Wharton, John
Latouche, John	Whitbread, Samuel
Latouche, Robert	Winnicott, Sir T. F.
	Wynne, C. W. W.

Sir J. Sebright, Sir J. St. Aubyn, Lord Pollington, Messrs. Prittie, M. A. Taylor, Freemanble, Calcraft, Evelynand Wilkins, voted in the Second Division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, December 20.

The House met this day pursuant to adjournment, and about four o'clock the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for calling over the House. There were at that hour about 300 Members in the House, and the gallery had been crowded to excess from twelve o'clock.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "That the House be again called over upon Monday fortnight; and that both Members as do not attend shall be taken into custody.—Carried.

THE REGENCY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the House to the following effect.—"In rising, Sir, to call the attention of the House to that disastrous state of this nation to which the unfortunate indisposition of his Majesty (so severely and so universally felt by all his subjects) had reduced us, I feel it will be quite unnecessary for me to awaken the feelings of the House to the interest or importance of the great question before us; When we consider what the nature of that calamity is, out of which our present situation arises, it is impossible we can contemplate it but with the most heartfelt veneration; for we cannot help reflecting, that if a private individual, even the most unconnected with us, either by friendship or by duty, were to be so afflicted, the first suggestion that would arise to our minds would be, to endeavour to provide the most affectionate guardianship of his interests and his person. If then, such feelings would arise in regard to any private individual, every man must see how strongly these obligations must be felt in the instance of our Sovereign, who has reigned so long over us, and who above half a century has been as it were, blessing to his people.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—watching over their interests, marking in his conduct the most scrupulous regard to the principles of the Constitution, and whose virtue has been so long the theme of our praise and our affection.—I am confident that all hearts, both in this House and throughout the country, will most cordially sympathize.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—We are now, Sir, exactly in a similar situation with that in which the country was in the latter end of the year 1788. The proceedings adopted by Parliament upon that occasion will appear precisely similar to those which we are proposing to pursue at the present moment, and I apprehend will be found to be the true line we ought to adopt as our rule of conduct upon this occasion, taking full advantage of the experience, lights, and judgment of those who have preceded us. From the question, that has already come to our consideration, it seems to be the unanimous con-

currence of Parliament, that no further delay can, with any degree of propriety, be thought of, in regard to supplying the deficiency in the Executive Power; and it therefore now becomes us to look still more seriously to our situation, and to provide for it. There are three propositions which I think are necessary for me to suggest. I apprehend that the first thing the House will do will be to pronounce its judgment, and to record upon its journals the unfortunate situation of his Majesty, and his incompetency to discharge the duties of his high office.—The second Resolution will be expressive of those obligations arising out of that situation, on the part of the House, which we are called upon to discharge. The other question will go to the form of our proceedings. Upon the first question, in point of fact, the Resolution will be—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that His Majesty is prevented by his present indisposition from coming to his Parliament, and from attending to the public business; and that the personal exercise of the Royal Authority is thereby suspended."

As to the second Resolution, I would recommend to the Committee to express it in the following words:—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, now assembled, and lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect in the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, arising from His Majesty's said indisposition, in such manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require."

I now come to bring into consideration the third and last Resolution, descriptive of the form of our proceeding:—

"That for this purpose, and for maintaining entire the Constitutional Authority of the King, it is necessary that the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of Great Britain and Ireland, should determine on the means whereby the Royal Assent may be given in Parliament to such Bill as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament, respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the Crown, in the name and on the behalf of the King, during the continuance of His Majesty's present indisposition."

This Resolution involves the great and leading feature of proceeding; and after adopting it, I think the course of our proceeding should be by Bill, and that is the proposition which I shall now humbly recommend to the Committee.—On the other hand, we have had submitted to us by the Right Hon. Gentlemen on the other side of the House, fairly and candidly, the view they take of this subject; and the course they would recommend to us to pursue is, instead of proceeding by Bill, to proceed by Address. I shall therefore mention to the Committee, that with the view that I have taken of this subject, the measure which ought to be adopted would be unquestionably, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be appointed Regent, to administer the affairs of the country, in the name and behalf of his Majesty, during the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition; and that generally all the powers of Government should be committed to his hands.—I shall next state, that it should be proposed to the House that her Majesty the Queen should be, during the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition, the guardian of his Majesty's Person. I should think also, that it would be deemed expedient and necessary, that due provisions and precautions should be made for notifying the King's recovery, whenever that event should take place, and for chalking out the course of proceeding that would effectually enable his Majesty to resume the reins of Government with all his former dignity and authority. I should further suggest, that provision should have no prelimit ascribed to them in point of time, except such as depend upon his Majesty's disorder. As to the provision granting all the power of Royalty to his Royal Highness, I should conceive some restrictions necessary, to restrain, for a time to be limited, some of the powers and prerogatives of the Crown. I should think, when we consider the nature of the evidence before us of the state of his Majesty—when we take into our view historical information upon this subject, and also our experience of what has been the state and course of his Majesty's former disorders of the same kind, we may reasonably look at no great distance of time for his Majesty's restoration to health. When we take into consideration the evidence of the Physicians, joined to the examination of the most experienced person in that species of complaint in 1788. (I mean the late Dr. Willis), I think in general it may be considered that the period of six weeks or two months is the shortest period at which we can reasonably look for his Majesty's recovery from a malady of this description; that five or six months is the medium period at which his recovery may be looked for; and that a twelvemonth, or a year and a half, may be considered the extreme point of the prospect when ultimate recovery may be considered to take place. I should, therefore, consider, that there could be no question that the House should take into its serious consideration the probability of his Majesty's recovery at no distant period, and that the course they would think it necessary also to provide for his Majesty's restoration to power at no great distance of time. We should introduce into this Bill the period that should be thought best to recommend as not too long to encourage those expectations, at the same time to impose reasonable restrictions upon the Regent. The time I should propose would be about a twelvemonth from the time the Bill is past; and during that period his Royal Highness's powers should be restricted; keeping in view this consideration, that care should be taken that the limitation as to time, should expire at the period when Parliament itself should be sitting for six weeks before the expiration of that limitation, in order that Parliament may consider the circumstances of the case; and then the same may expire under the knowledge and view of Parliament.—The power of granting any rank in the Peerage, I should conceive might be suspended, during that period of time, without any inconvenience; that all grants of Offices and Pensions (except such as, by their nature, are necessarily connected with the Government of the country) should be only granted subject to his Majesty's pleasure in case of his recovery. I should propose that this limitation of power should not expire, should Parliament determine otherwise; that her Majesty's superintendence of the household, and person of his Majesty, should be confined to that same interval to which I have proposed the Regency to be confined; and that afterwards, all those provisions should expire, unless Parliament should think it necessary to restore some portion of them, for the purpose of preserving the Royal Dignity and comfort of his Majesty.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1811.

DOCUMENTS

In justification of the seizure and disposal OF THE THRONE OF SPAIN, BY NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE
Moniteur of 5th Feb.
1810.

(Continued from our last.)

No. X.

Note written in the hand of Queen Louisa, and delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg.

The answer of my son to the letter the King my husband wrote to him the day before yesterday, and that the copy was sent yesterday to the Grand Duke, we find it; we are not at all content with it, nor with his mode of explaining himself; but the Grand Duke will have the goodness and the friendship to arrange every thing, and to bring about that the Emperor shall have us three, the King my husband, the poor Prince of the Peace, his friend, and me; let him be well persuaded, and let him make known to the Emperor also that our fate depends on him, being between his hands, and that if he has not the generosity, greatness of soul for us three, who has been always his good and faithful allies, friends, and attached, our fate will be most wretched. They have told us that my son Charles is to set out so soon as possible, and even to-morrow to go to meet the Emperor, and if he should not meet him, to go to Paris; he conceals from us; they do not wish that the king and I should know it, which makes us fear some bad idea; for my son Ferdinand does not separate himself a moment from his brothers or his uncle, and absolutely spoils them with his promises and attractions which deceive young persons, and above all without experience: let the Grand Duke try and bring about that the Emperor be not deceived by the apparent falsities, having and seeking all means to make it appear true; my son is not attached to the French at present, and when he thinks he has occasion he will make it appear. I tremble if the Grand Duke, in whom we hope for all, does not make all his efforts for that the emperor should take up our cause as his own; we do not doubt in the least that the friendship of the Grand Duke will support and save his friend, and leave him with us in our corner to finish our days quietly together: because we are sure that the Grand Duke will take all means and all measures to cause them to bring the poor Prince of the Peace, his friend and ours, to some place near France, so that there may be no risk that they should kill him; and that he should be more within reach to remove and deliver him from the bloody hands of his enemies. We desire much that the Grand Duke should send some body who could inform the Emperor of every thing to the bottom, to prevent him from being prepossessed by the falsehood they plot here night and day against us, and the poor Prince of the Peace, that we prefer his fate to our own; but these two pistols charged to kill him make us tremble, as it is an order surely given by my son, that which makes known his heart. For, I believe they never will make such an attempt, though it be the greatest villain, and believe me he is not; in fine, the Grand Duke and the Emperor are alone those that can save him; and for us, Sir, if he be not saved and given to us, the King my husband and I will die; we believe, that if he pardons him his life, they will shut him up in a cruel prison, where he will have a civil death; and therefore by grace let the Grand Duke and the Emperor save him entirely, and let him finish his days with ours where they will.

It is known also that my son fears the people very much; and the body guards are always the counsellors of tyrants.

No. XI.

Note written in the hand of Queen Louisa, and delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg.

Having seen the extraordinary gazette which speaks only of their having found among the papers of the poor Prince of the Peace; the case of the Efcorial is filled with falsities; the case the king kept on his table and gave it to the poor Prince of the Peace, in order that he may give it to the Grand Duke, that he may present it to the Emperor or, the part of the king my husband, but as it is written by the minister of war and of justice, and signed by my son; they will change and write what they like as if it was genuine; and as all those who are in place will do whatever they are ordered by my son, and all the others, if the grand duke has not the goodness and humanity to provide, that the Emperor shall order, that this cause shall not be at all nor promptly proceeded upon, the poor friend of the grand duke, of the Emperor of the French, of the king of myself, they will go make his head be cut off in

* The expression is here so much confused that it is almost impossible to give any idea of it in English. The queen's meaning was, probably, that no such attempt would have been made on any other person, however great a villain, which she maintained, the Prince of Peace was not.—Translator.

public, and afterwards mine, for they say so: and I fear much, they will not give time for the answer and resolution of the Emperor. They will promise, but they will hasten the execution, in order that at the arrival of the resolution of the Emperor, they could not have them being already decapitated. The king my husband and I cannot see with indifference this horrible attempt against their intimate friend and the Grand Duke's; he suffers because he is a friend of the Grand Duke, of the Emperor, and the French; he has no doubt in that. The declarations which my son made there are not told, and if they are, they will not be what they were. They accuse the poor Prince of the Peace, of an attempt against the life and the throne of my son; it is false and it is quite the contrary. In every thing they only heap crimes on this innocent Prince of the Peace, our common and only friend, to inflame the public, the more and make believe that it is right to inflict on him all possible infamy. Afterwards they will come to me, for they wished much to do it the first process; thus if the Grand Duke cause it to be told to my son, that they should suspend all the cause and the papers, till the Emperor should come or order, and in the mean time the Grand Duke would take the person of his poor friend under his orders; separate the guards he has and put him on; or prevent them killing him: for that is what they mean by loading him with infamy, and the king my husband and me; who say that a process must be made of us, and that we must be made to give an account for all that we have done. My son has a very bad heart; his character is bloody; his counsellors are bloody; they take pleasure only in making wretchedness, and his heart has no feeling for father or mother. They wish to do us all the mischief possible. But the king and I have more interest in saving the life of their innocent friend than our own. My son is the enemy of the French, though he says the contrary, I fear they will make some attempt against them. The people is gained with money, and they inflame it against the poor Prince of the Peace, the king my husband and me, because we are the allies of the French, and because we have made them come. They have my son at their head, though he studies to gain the Emperor, the Grand Duke and the French in order to strike a surer blow. Yesterday evening we said to the general who commands the troops of the Grand Duke, that we are always allies of the French, and that our troops shall always go in union with theirs, those that we have here, for the others, that does not belong to us; and even these here, we know not the orders my son will have given them, but we will put ourselves at their head, that they may obey us, that is, be with the French.

No. XII.

Letter from the Queen Maria Louisa, to the Grand Duke of Berg.

(The original is in Italian.)

Sir, and Brother;
My mother sends me this letter for you, in order that you may preserve her. Do not abandon her for charity, my dear; all our hopes are in you alone. Give me the consolation to go to my father and mother; give me in answer something consoling, and do not forget a friend, and I love you with all my heart.

Your most affectionate sister and friend,

MARIA LOUISA.

Madrid, 26th March, 1808.

P. S. I am in bed sick with a little fever, and therefore you will not see me abroad.

(Letter inclosed in the preceding.)

My dear daughter.

You will tell the Grand Duke of Berg, the situation of the king my husband, myself, and the poor Prince of the Peace; my son Ferdinand was at the head of the conspiracy; the troops were gained by him; he put one of his lights out of his window, a signal for the commencement of the explosion, at that very instant, the guards and persons who were at the head of this revolution, caused two musket shots to be fired, which they charged to be fired, what is not true, by the guard of the Prince of the Peace. At the same instant the body guards of the Spanish and Walloon infantry were under arms, and here without any order of their first chiefs; the guards themselves called the people to every thing; they themselves carried them where they thought proper. My son whom the king and I called, to tell him that the king his father was incommenced by his pains, and could not appear at the window; and that he should do it in his name to tranquillize the people; he answered me with much firmness that he would not do it, for the moment he would appear the fire would commence, and he did not wish it. The day after the next, we asked him if he could not make this tumult cease, and tranquillize them; he told us he would do it immediately, that he would send to find the under chiefs of the body guards both Spanish and Walloon; and that he would also send some of his household to tell the people and the troops to be tranquil; that he would also send to Madrid, that the persons invited to augment this revolution, as many of them had already come, should not come, and that he would make them go back. When he had given his orders, they saw at the

* The French word in the original is *menacant*, threatened, evidently put from pure ignorance in the Majesty for *menant*, conducted. Translator.

same moment the poor Prince of the Peace. The king sent to seek his son, and made him go to find that unfortunate prince, the victim for being our friend, the friend of the French, and above all of the Grand Duke. He went there and gave orders that they should not touch him; and was to see him at the quarters of the guards; his father having ordered him, he said with a tone of command, as if he were the king, I pardon you your life. The Prince of the Peace, notwithstanding his wounds, thanked him and asked him if he was already king; for as that was thought of, since the king, the Prince of the Peace and I, we thought after having seen the Emperor, to arrange every thing, and the marriage also, and to abdicate in favour of his son; he answered not yet, but that will be very soon; my son commanded in every thing without being it, and without knowing if he would be. The orders the king my husband gave were not followed; and my son did and executed every thing as king. Since there was expected on the 19th, the day of the abdication, a tumult more violent than the first, against the life of the king my husband and mine, which obliged us to take that proceeding: from the moment of the abdication my son did with a contempt of his father, all that a king does; without having the least consideration for us. He called on the moment all the persons who were of the cause, and who had not been our faithful subjects and friends; he gave all the pain he could to the king his father; he pushes us to depart; he has marked out Badajoz for us; he leaves us without any consideration, perfectly pleased with what he is, and that we are going off.

As to the poor Prince of the Peace, he did not wish that he should even be thought of. He is with the guards who have orders not to answer him in any one thing; having treated him with the greatest inhumanity. My son has made this conspiracy to dethrone the king his father; our lives have been in a very insecure state; that of the poor Prince of the Peace is by no means so. The king my husband and I, hope from the Grand Duke that he will do every thing for us, who have been always faithful allies of the Emperor, great friends of the Grand Duke. The poor Prince of the Peace is so, and always has been so; and if he could speak, and even as he is, he does nothing but exclaim for his great friend the Grand Duke: we ask him to save him, to save us; and to leave him with us for ever to finish our days in tranquillity together, for we wish to finish them in tranquillity, in a milder and more desired climate, without intrigue, without command, but with honour, as well the king, my husband, and myself, as the Prince of the Peace, who was always to be known by my son in every thing; but my son who has no character, and is by no means frank, never wished it, always declaring war against him, the same as against the king his father and me. His ambition is strong; he regards his father's as if they were by no means so; what will he do for others. If the Grand Duke could see us, we wish it; if he could also see his friend who suffers, because he is, and always has been the friend of the French, and of the Emperor, hoping all from him, and recommending also a poor daughter Maria Louisa, who is by no means beloved by her brother. We do not depart and hope all from him.

Note written in the hand of the Queen of Spain, and delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg, the 27th March.

My son knows nothing. It is proper, on the contrary, that he should be ignorant of all our steps. His character is false; nothing affects him, he is inflexible, by no means disposed to clemency. He is led by bad men, and the ambition which governs him will lead him to every thing, he promises but does not always do what he promises. I believe that the duke ought to take measures to prevent their killing the poor Prince of the Peace; for the body guards have said they would kill him, rather than permit him to be taken out of their hands; even though the Grand Duke or the Emperor should order it. They are enraged, they inflame all the people, all the word, and my son also, who is all with them. They do the same with respect to the king and myself. We are in the hands of the Grand Duke and of the Emperor, and we pray that he may have the complaisance to come and see us, and to provide that as soon as possible, the Prince of the Peace may be in safety, and that he may grant us what we have already told him and prayed. The ambassador is the every thing of my son, which makes me tremble, for he does not by any means love the Grand Duke nor the Emperor: he loves only despotism; it is of my son that I speak, let the Grand Duke be persuaded that it is by no means revenge; nor that I resent the treatment he has given us; for we desire only tranquillity both of the Grand Duke and of the Emperor. We are entirely in the hands of the grand duke, desiring to see him, and that he should know all the weight we give to his august person, to his troops, not wishing

† By understanding this literally, one should conceive the Prince was by no means insecure; but her Majesty's meaning was the very reverse. The editor of the Monitor has been very attentive to the preservation of her Majesty's incorrect and frequently absurd style; and it has been thought right to make the translation as literal as possible. Translator.

for any others, and to every thing that is connected with him.

No. XIV.

Letter of the Queen Maria Louisa to the Grand Duke of Berg.

(The original is in Italian.)

Sir and my Brother;
My mother sends you a small page, and I transmit to you the letter I have made for the Emperor; I pray you that it may reach him speedily, and in these circumstances recommend me much to his Majesty, give me your word, I pray you to go the day after to-morrow to Aranjuez. Be well disposed to me as I am to you, and am with all my heart.

Your most affectionate sister and friend,
(Signed) MARIA LOUISA.

Madrid, 29th March, 1808.

Note in the hand of the Queen of Spain.
We would not willingly be troublesome to the Grand Duke. The king makes me take up my pen to tell the Grand Duke that it would be proper to write to the Emperor, in order that he should write or send orders with expedition to my son or to the government, in order that they should leave us tranquil the king and myself, and the Prince of the Peace, till the Emperor shall come: in fine the grand duke and the Emperor will know how to take measures in order that we may not be victims, while we await his arrival or his orders.

No. XV.

Letter from Queen Maria Louisa to the Grand Duke of Berg.

(The original is in Italian.)

Madrid, 30th March 1808.

Sir and my Brother;
I send you a note which my mother addresses to you, I pray you to tell me if your guards or troops are gone to guard the Prince of the Peace. I am anxious to know how he is, and how he appeared to your physician; answer me without delay. I think I will go one of these days to make a visit to my mother, to return immediately in the evening. Go you without delay, as you alone can be our defender. I pray you to answer me directly and soon from my heart.

Your affectionate sister and friend,

(Signed) MARIA LOUISA.

If the Grand Duke does not take upon himself that the emperor should send orders, promptly to prevent the progress that intrigues make against the king my husband, his friend the Prince of the Peace, and myself, and even my daughter Louisa, we are by no means in safety. All the wicked could set themselves at Madrid, around my son, whom they think an oracle, and who is not much inclined to magnanimity or clemency. Every thing is to be feared from them. I tremble, and the King my husband also, that my son should see the Emperor, before he has taken or given his orders; for they will present so many falsehoods to him, that at least the Emperor may doubt the truth; therefore we pray the Grand Duke to explain from the Emperor, that he shall see that we are in every thing absolutely in his hands; and that he shall give tranquillity to my husband, to me, and to the Prince of the Peace, and that he shall give him to us nearness to finish our days in tranquillity; in a country where our health may be kept up; we will not all three give any offence.

We pray with great interest that the Grand Duke may have the complaisance to give us news of our common friend the Prince of the Peace, for we are ignorant of all persons in every thing. (All this paper I make be written by the Queen, because I cannot write much on account of my pains.)

(Signed) CHARLES.

The King my husband has written this line and a half, and has signed it in order that it may be known, that it was he that wrote.

XVI.

Letter from King Charles to the Grand Duke of Berg.

(The original is in Italian.)

Sir, and Dearest Brother,
By the sheet which I enclose, your imperial and royal highness will see how much we interest ourselves for the safety of the Prince of the Peace, which I desire still more than my own. All that is said in the extraordinary Gazette on the case of the Efcorial, is almost all made up after their manner, and they do not speak of the declaration made spontaneously from himself, and which they have without doubt changed, for it is in the hand of a gentleman, and signed only by my son. If your imperial and royal highness does not make efforts to retard the process till the arrival of the Emperor, I fear much they will have put him to death before his arrival. We count only on the attachment your imperial and royal highness has for us three, on our alliance with the Emperor, and on his friendship. I hope that your imperial and royal highness will give me a consoling answer to tranquillize me; I hope also that you will communicate my letter to the Emperor; resting on his friendship and generosity. You will excuse me if my letter is so badly written; the pains I feel are the cause of it.

Upon which Sir, and my most dear brother, I pray God to have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

Sir and most dear brother,
your imperial and royal highness's
most affectionate friend,
(Signed) CHARLES.

Aranjuez, 1st April, 1808.

Letter of the Queen to the Grand Duke of Berg, annexed to the preceding.

Sir, my Brother,
I join my sentiments to those of the King my husband, praying your imperial and royal highness to have the goodness to do what we interest in this moment, hoping that your goodness, friendship, and humanity will make and take the good cause of this intimate and unfortunate friend, the Prince of the Peace, and ours which is united, to put a stop to and suspend every thing till the generosity and unequalled greatness of soul of the Emperor shall save us three, and provide that we shall finish our days together tranquilly and in repose. I hope no less from the Emperor, and from your imperial and royal highness, that you will grant us this only favour that we desire; and upon this, I

pray God that he have your imperial and royal highnesses in his holy and worthy keeping,

Sir, my brother,
your imperial and royal highnesses's
most affectionate sister and friend,
(Signed) LOUISA.

No. XVII.
Letter from King Charles and Queen Louisa to the
Grand Duke of Berg, on the same Sheet.
(The original is in Italian.)

Sir, and my dearest Brother,
Don Giacomo Manuel de Villena, my gentleman of
the bed-chamber and faithful servant, being about to
go to Madrid on his private affairs, I have charged
him to wait upon your imperial and royal highnesses and
to assure you of all my gratitude for the interest you
take in every thing that concerns me, and in the fate
of the Prince of the Peace, who is very innocent.
You may trust yourself to him (de Villena); I am
sure of him. I will not say any more of my pains;
my wife will give you beneath the details of the affairs.
In the event that this gentleman cannot go to your
house, for fear of giving suspicions, my daughter will
make this letter come to you. Pardon me to many
importunities. Upon this, I pray God to have your
imperial and royal highnesses under his holy and worthy
guard,

Sir, and dearest brother,
your imperial and royal highnesses's
most affectionate brother and friend,
(Signed) CARLOS.

Aranjuez, 3d April, 1808.

Sir, my Brother,
The sudden departure of my son Charles, which is
to-morrow, make us tremble; the persons who are
with him are evil disposed; the inviolable secrecy they
make him observe towards us, puts us in the greatest
uneasiness, fearing they will make him carry papers
filled with falsities counterfeited and invented. The
Prince of the Peace, neither did nor wrote any thing
without the King and myself knowing and feeling it;
and as we can assure he has no crime nor any thing
against any body, never against my son; quite the
contrary; and never against the Grand Duke and the
Emperor, and the French; the letter he wrote with
his hand for the Grand Duke, and for the Emperor,
which spoke of marriage, and of demanding an asylum
of the Emperor, I believe that wicked Yzquierdo
either did not give it, or has sent it back; the Prince
of the Peace was deceived of his wickedness, or at
least he doubted his sincerity. The enemies of the
poor Prince of the Peace, the very attached friend of
your imperial and royal highnesses will make be seen in
the most striking and credible colours what is by no
means true; they have great address for that, and all
those who are in place are our common enemies.
Cannot your imperial and royal highnesses send some
person to anticipate the arrival of my son Charles,
and to prepossess the Emperor of all, putting him up
to the facts of the truth, and the impossibility of our
enemies. My son is twenty years old, without know-
ledge of the world or experience; those who go with
him and the others will have instructed him well in
every thing. If your imperial and royal highnesses
would have the goodness to take all possible measures,
and to anticipate our enemies. There is every thing
to fear, my son is doing every thing in his power to
prevent our seeing the Emperor, and we wish to see
him the same as your imperial and royal highnesses in
whom we have deposited all our confidence and safety
focus three, and in the Emperor. Upon this I pray
God that he may have your imperial and royal highnesses
in his holy and good keeping.

Sir, my brother,
Your imperial and royal highnesses's
most affectionate sister and friend,
(Signed) LOUISA.

No. XVIII.
First letter of the 8th April, from Queen Louisa to
the Grand Duke of Berg.

Sir, my Brother,
The King cannot write being very much incom-
moded in his hand. As soon as he read your imperial
and royal highnesses's letter, and learned by it that your
imperial and royal highnesses left him the choice of
fearing out to-morrow or another day, as every thing
was ready, and a part of his household had set out
already, he has resolved to depart to-morrow at one
o'clock as he had already said, and to be more at hand
to go to wait upon the Emperor and not being so here,
we are charmed to know of the Emperor's arrival at
Bayonne, which we will await here with impatience,
and we hope that your imperial and royal highnesses
will tell us when and where we ought to go. We are
impatient, the King and I to see your imperial and
royal highnesses; we anxiously wish this moment, and
are well pleased that you have told us you will come
in two days to see us, we repeat our same requests,
and we trust entirely in your friendship. Whereupon
I pray God to have your imperial and royal highnesses
in his holy and good keeping.

Your imperial and royal highnesses's
most affectionate sister and friend,
(Signed) LOUISA.

Aranjuez, April, 3th, 1808.

No. XIX.
Second Letter of the same Day, from the same to the
same.

Sir my Brother,
We would not willingly occupy the moments of your
imperial and royal highnesses; but having no other re-
liance, it is necessary that you should know all; we
think we send to your Highnesses the letter which the
King has received from his son Ferdinand, answering to
that which he wrote to him yesterday morning, telling
him we should depart on Monday. These demands ap-
pear to me a little out of season, and following always
the same idea; the king wrote to him a moment since
that we were going with his family, or not a person in
our service, but the necessary places, the rest remaining
here; that the holy week we should pass it at the Es-
curial; and that he could not tell the days he would re-
main there; that as to body guards, though none should
go there, that was of no consequence. We would not
with it, and we would wish to see our poor Prince of the
Peace away from them; yesterday evening (which I
doubt) but they gave us notice that we should take
care, that they meant again to make a noise here, that
the night past every thing would be tranquil, but the
approaching one was by no means sure. We do not be-
lieve it, but it is necessary to be prepared, and we give
notice of it to General Watter; they are the guards
thado every thing, and make my son do what they
like; the same as those wicked beings who are very
bloody, above all the priest Ercoliz. Of goodness
for your highnesses deliver us all three, and also my poor
daughter Louisa, who suffers for the same reason as our
poor common friend, the Prince of the Peace, and we,
because we are friends of your imperial and royal high-

nesses, and the Emperor. My son Ferdinand when he
was here spoke with enough of contempt of the French
troops, of those that were at Madrid; which makes
known that he does not love them. They assure us that
the carbiners are like the rest, and that these that are
here with us, as a captain of the body guards who is
here, do nothing but discover all that they can to tell
my son of it. If the Emperor would send to
us the place where he would wish to see us, we should
be well content, and we entreat your highnesses to pro-
vide that the Emperor shall send us as soon as possible
out of Spain; the King my husband, our friend, the
Prince of the Peace, myself and also my poor daughter,
but above all and all three, as soon as possible, without
that we are not safe. Do your imperial highnesses love
your friend, and that soon; we are, he above all, in the
greatest danger. We desire his safety beyond ours,
which we have no doubt of from your highnesses and the
Emperor. Upon this, &c. &c.

(Signed) LOUISA.

Aranjuez, 8th April, 1808.

No. XX.

Letter from Queen Louisa to the Grand Duke of Berg.

Sir, my Brother;
Gratitude in us, shall be eternal for your imperial and
royal highnesses, returning you a million of thanks for
the assurance you have given us that our friend and
yours, the poor Prince of the Peace shall be free in three
days; the joy (which the king and I have, and will
continue to preserve a secret inviolable, and so necessary)
that your imperial and royal highnesses causes us; and
a piece of news so much desired, reanimates us; and
we have never doubted of the friendship of your imper-
ial and royal highnesses; do not you doubt a moment of
ours, we always had it for you, the same as this poor
friend of your imperial and royal highnesses, that his
crime is, to be so devoted to the Emperor and the
French; for my son is not, he makes it appear; and
his unmeasurable ambition has drawn him on to follow
the counsils of all these infamous counsellors, whom he
has at present put in all the most elevated posts. Let
your imperial and royal highnesses tell us when we should
go and see the Emperor and in what place, desiring it
very much, and let your imperial and royal highnesses by
no means forget my poor daughter Louisa. We thank
your imperial and royal highnesses also, for having sent
us General Watter, having conducted himself very
well here.

The king my husband would willingly write to you
but that is absolutely impossible for him, having a great
deal of pain in his right hand, which deprived him of
sleep last night. We set out at one o'clock for the Es-
curial, where we shall arrive about eight o'clock in the
evening. We pray your imperial and royal highnesses
again to direct and make your troops and your imperial
highnesses deliver your friend from all the people and
troops that are against him and against us, that they
may not kill him, and to try to save him; for not being
among the guards of your imperial and royal highnesses,
he will be by no means sure nor free from their killing
him. We ardently desire to see your imperial and royal
highnesses bring entirely yours. Upon this, we pray God
to have your imperial and royal highnesses in his holy
and good keeping.

Sir, my brother,
your imperial and royal highnesses's
affectionate sister and friend.

Aranjuez, 9th April, 1808.
(Signed) LOUISA.

No. XXI.

Letter from Queen Louisa to the Grand Duke of Berg.

Sir, my Brother;
The letter which your imperial and highnesses has
written to us, and which we received in very good time
to day, tranquillizes me. We are in the hands of the
Emperor, and that of your imperial and royal highnesses.
We have nothing to fear, the king my husband, our
common friend, and myself, we hope all from the Em-
peror who will decide upon our fate; we make oursel-
ves a most great pleasure and consolation to have to-
morrow the so much desired moment to see and to be
able to speak to your imperial and royal highnesses. That
will be a blessed moment for us; the same as that of
seeing the Emperor; and while we expect the arrival
of that, we pray your imperial and royal highnesses anew
to do, in such sort as to deliver from their frightful
hands, where he is, your friend the Prince of the Peace,
so that he may be in safety, and they may not kill him
nor do any thing to him, for these wicked men and false
ministers in place will do every thing in their power
to anticipate the arrival of the Emperor. My son will
have let out before this time, and he will go to make
every thing appear to the Emperor the contrary of what
is true. They will have to many dates and falsehoods,
which they will make appear as true, that unless he had
been so well instructed by your imperial and royal high-
nesses, they would make him doubt; my son has left all
his powers, to command and to take all determinations
in every thing as himself to the infant Don Antonio his
uncle, who is very limited in talent and in mind, but
who is blood thirsty, and inclined to think they may do
to us three, and to my daughter Louisa all the mischief
possible, though he must be with the council; but this
council is composed of all the so detestable faction,
which has occasioned all this revolution, and which is
not at all inclined for the French, the same as may son
Ferdinand, notwithstanding all he has put in the Gazet-
te of yesterday, it is the fear he has of the Emperor that
makes him speak so. I venture also to say to your im-
perial and royal highnesses that the ambassador is entirely
for my son; for that wicked hypocrite of a priest, Ercol-
iz, who have done and will do, what is not to be
imagined to gain your imperial and royal highnesses, and
above all the Emperor. Prepossess his Majesty well of
all this, before my son sees him; as he sets out this
day, and the king has his hand swelled, he has not writ-
ten the letter my son demanded of him, therefore he does
not take any from him, and the king cannot write at
present, with his own hand, to your imperial and royal
highnesses, from the same cause; which is very painful
to him, for we have no other friend nor other trust but
your imperial and royal highnesses, and the Emperor, in
whom we hope every thing. Be well persuaded of the
great attachment we have for your imperial and royal
highnesses and confidence as safety; upon which I pray
God to have your imperial and royal highnesses, in his
holy and worthy keeping.

Sir, my brother,
your imperial and royal highnesses's
most affectionate sister and friend.

(Signed) LOUISA.

No. XXII.

Letter from Queen Louisa to the Grand Duke of Berg.

Sir, my Brother;
It is ten o'clock, when we receive a letter from my
son Ferdinand, which the king my husband sent to you,
that you may see what it contains, and tell us what we
ought to do. The king my husband and I, would not
willingly take that step, which has surprised us infinite-
ly; and which we think is not at all consistent for us.

The king has not answered, but said that they should tell
head gone to bed, in order that he may not answer such
a letter, but he took that pretext. If your imperial and
royal highnesses would have the goodness to answer us
for all that we will not write. But to-morrow evening it
will be absolutely necessary, therefore you have good-
nesses to tell us what we ought to do; we have also the
satisfaction to have no body guards, nor infantry guards
at the Escurial; only carbiners; and we will be in the
middle of your troops in safety not as here with the other,
which we will have no longer. We shall not write the let-
ter demanded of us, unless we are forced to it, as we were
to the abdication, that the king made the protest he sent
to your imperial and royal highnesses; but what my son
writes either is false, or it is true, it makes the king,
my husband, and me, tremble, for they make appear
to the Emperor, a million of falsehoods in the least
colours, and do injury to us and to the poor Prince of the
Peace, the friend of your imperial highnesses, and the ad-
mirer and well attached to the Emperor; but we are
intirely in the hands of the Emperor, and those of your
imperial highnesses, and we are tranquil, fearing no ene-
my with such friends and protectors. Upon which &c.

(Signed) LOUISA.

8th April, 1808.

Letter from Prince Ferdinand to his Father, inclosed in
the preceding.

My father;
General Savary has just left me; I am well satisfied
with him as well as with the good understanding that
exists between the Emperor and me; and the good faith
with which he testified to me. It is for this reason,
it appears to me, that it is fit that your Majesty should
give me a letter for the Emperor, in which you will
congratulate him on his arrival, and testify to him that
I have the same sentiments towards him that your Ma-
jesty has demonstrated. It is for this reason that, if
your Majesty thinks it proper, you will send it to me
directly, because I shall set out to-morrow, and I have
given orders that the relays that are to serve for your
Majesty shall come after.

Your most submissive son,

(Signed) FERNANDO.

Madrid, 8th April, 1808.

No. XXIII.

Another Letter from her Majesty, Queen Louisa to the
Grand Duke of Berg, dated the same day.

Sir, my Brother,
We are very sensible and penetrated with the manner
that your highnesses has sent us the troops, and as they
have accompanied us with the greatest attention and
care, we thank your highnesses also for the troops you
keep here for us; we have told General Budet to be a
little careful and to make his troops patrol night and
day, for we have found ourselves here with a company
of Spanish and Walloon guards, which has surprised us.
Your highnesses has made known your friendship to us in
every thing and we have never doubted it, and we are
well persuaded, the king and myself, that you will ex-
tend us from all, the same as your friend the Prince
of the Peace, and that the Emperor will protect us and
make happy his three allies and friends as attached to
him. We expect with the greatest impatience to have
the satisfaction to see your highnesses, and the Emperor.
We are here more content to go to meet him. Our
journey has been very fortunate, it could not fail to be,
being so well accompanied. The villages through
which we passed gave acclamations more than before.
We expect with impatience the answer of your high-
nesses to the letter we wrote to you this morning, and
we do not wish to incommode you further, nor to take
up your precious time, having so many occupations.
Upon which I pray God.

(Signed) LOUISA.

At the Escurial, 9th April, 1808.

Evening.

No. XXIV.

Letter from Prince Ferdinand to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother;
Elevated to the throne by the free and spontaneous
abdication of my august father, I could not see without
real regret that his imperial and royal highnesses the
Grand Duke of Berg, as well as the ambassador of your
imperial and royal majesty, have not thought proper to
pay their compliments to me as sovereign of Spain,
while the representatives of other courts with which I
have not such intimate and dear relations, have hasten-
ed to do so; not being able to attribute the occasion
of this to any thing but the want of positive orders
from your majesty, you will permit me to explain with
all the sincerity of my heart, that from the first moment
of my reign, I have not ceased to give your imperial
and royal majesty the most marked and unequivocal
testimonies of my attachment to your person; that the
object of my first order was to send back to the army of
Portugal, the troops that had already quitted it to ap-
proach Madrid; that my first cares had for their end
the provisioning, lodging, and supplying for your
troops, notwithstanding the extreme penury in which
I found my finances, and the few resources presented
by the provinces in which they sojourned; and that I
could not hesitate a moment to give to your Majesty
the greatest proof of confidence, by making my troops
retire from my capital, to afford room for the reception
of a part of your army. I have fought in like manner
by letters addressed to your majesty, to convince you as
much as it was in my power of the desire I always have
had to cherish and to close in an indissoluble manner
for the good of my people the bonds of friendship and
alliance that subsisted between your imperial majesty
and my august father. It is in the same view that I
have sent to your Majesty a deputation of three gran-
dees of my kingdom to meet your Majesty as soon as
your intention to repair to Spain was known to me.
And to demonstrate to you in a full more solemn man-
ner my high consideration for your august person, I
have not hesitated to send forward with the same object
my most dear brother the infant Don Carlos, who has
already arrived some days since at Bayonne. I dare to
flatter myself that your Majesty will have recognized in
these proceedings my genuine sentiments.

To this simple statement of facts, your Majesty will
permit me to add, the expression of the lively regret I
have felt in seeing myself deprived of any letters from
you, particularly after the frank and loyal answer I
gave to the demand General Savary came to make of
me at Madrid, in the name of your Majesty. That ge-
neral assured me that your Majesty wished only to know
if my accession to the throne would make any change
in the political relations of our states. I answered by
reiterating what I had had the honor to manifest by
writing to your Majesty; and I readily yielded to the
invitation given to me by the same general to come and
meet your majesty to accelerate the satisfaction of being
personally acquainted with you, the more so, as I had
already manifested to your Majesty my intentions on
this head; I have in consequence repaired to my town
of Vittoria, without regard to the cares indispensable
from a new reign, which would have required my resi-
dence in the center of my states. I therefore urgently

pray your Majesty to have the goodness to
to the painful situation to which I am reduced
silence, and to dissipate by a favourable answer
ly disquietude which too long an uncertainty
to my faithful subjects.

Upon this I pray God to have you in his holy keep-
ing. Your imperial and royal Majesty's good brother,
(Signed) FERDINAND.

Vittoria, 14th April, 1808.

No. XXV.

Letter from the Emperor to the Prince of Asturias, da-
ted Bayonne, 16th April, 1808.

My Brother,
I have received the letter of your royal highnesses; you
must have acquired in the papers you have had from
the King your father, the proofs of the interest I have
always taken in you. You will permit me in the present
circumstances to speak to you with candour and sincerity.
On my arrival at Madrid, I hoped to engage my
illustrious friend to some reforms necessary in his state,
and to give some satisfaction to the public opinion.
The dismissal of the Prince of the Peace, appeared to me
to be necessary for his happiness and that of his subjects.
The affairs of the north retarded my journey. The e-
vents of Aranjuez have taken place, I am not a judge of
what passed, nor of the conduct of the Prince of the
Peace; but what I know well is that it is dangerous for
kings to accustom the people to shed blood, and to do
justice to themselves. I pray God that your royal high-
nesses may not yourself one day learn the same by experi-
ence. It is not for the interest of Spain to do injury to a
prince who has married a princess of the royal blood,
and who has governed the kingdom for so long a time.
He has no longer any friends; your royal highnesses will
no longer have any if ever you are unfortunate. The
people willingly revenge themselves for the homage
they render us. How besides could the Prince of the
Peace be brought to trial, without bringing to trial at
the same time the Queen, and the King your father.
That trial will nourish animosities and factious passions;
the result will be lamentable to your crown. Your royal
highnesses has no right to it, but what your mother tran-
smitted to you; if the trial dishonours her, your royal
highnesses must by that treat asunder your own rights.
Do that your ears to weak and treacherous counsils.
You have not the right to judge the Prince of the
Peace. His crimes if he is reproached with any, are
lost in the rights of the throne. I have often mani-
fested my desire that the Prince of the Peace should be re-
moved from the government; the friendship of King
Charles induced me frequently to turn away my eyes
from the weakness of his attachment; miserable man
that we are weak and error are our motto. But all
this can be reconciled. Let the Prince of the Peace be
banished from Spain, and I offer him a refuge in France.
As to the abdication of King Charles, it took place at a
time when my armies covered Spain; and in the eyes
of all Europe and of posterity, I should have appeared
to have sent so many troops only to precipitate my ally
and friend from the throne. As a neighbouring sove-
reign I may be permitted to understand before I can re-
cognize this abdication. I say it to your royal highnesses,
to the Spaniards, to the entire world; if the abdication
of King Charles is of his pure movement, if he has not
been forced to it by the insurrection, and the commo-
tion of Aranjuez, I make no difficulty of admitting it,
and I recognize your royal highnesses as king of Spain. I
desire therefore to converse with you on this subject.
The circumspction with which I have acted in these
affairs for a month past, ought to be a security to you
for the support you will find in me, if in your turn,
factions, of what description soever they may be,
should render you uneasy on your throne. When King
Charles made me acquainted with the event of October
last, I was grievously affected at it; and I think I con-
tributed by the insinuations I made to the good issue
of the affair of the Escurial. Your royal highnesses was
very wrong, I want no other proof of it than the letter
you wrote to me, and of which I always wished to ap-
pear ignorant. A King in your turn, you will know
how sacred the rights of the throne are. Every prece-
ding of an hereditary prince with a foreign sovereign is
criminal. Your royal highnesses ought to distrust pre-
sular wandering and emotions. Some murders may be
committed on way insulanted soldiers; but the ruin of
Spain would be the result; I have already seen with
pain that they have circulated at Madrid, letters from
the captain general of Catalonia, and done every thing
that could turn the people's heads. Your royal high-
nesses knows my thoughts entirely. You see that I wa-
ver between ideas that require to be fixed. You may be
sure that all events I will conduct myself towards you
in the same manner as towards the King your father.
Believe me in my desire to reconcile all things, and
to give you proofs of my affection and of my perfect ec-
teem. Upon this, I pray God, my brother, to have
you in his holy and good keeping.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Bayonne, 16th April, 1808.

XXVI.

Letter from the Prince of Asturias to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother,
It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have this
moment received the letter your imperial and royal
Majesty has had the goodness to cause to be delivered to
me by General Savary of the date of the 16th. The con-
fidence with which your Majesty inspires me, and the
desire I have to convince you, that the abdication of
the King my father was made of his own pure move-
ment, have determined me to proceed immediately to
Bayonne. I propose therefore to set out to-morrow, to
sleep at Yrun, and after to-morrow, I will present my-
self at the country house of Marrac, where your imper-
ial and royal Majesty is at present. I am with the sen-
timents of the highest esteem and the most sincere at-
tachment.

Your imperial and royal majesty's good Brother,
(Signed) FERDINAND.

Vittoria, 18th April, 1808.

XXVII.

Letter from Prince Ferdinand to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother,
In consequence of what I had the honour to write to
your imperial and royal Majesty, under the date yester-
day, I am arrived at Yrun, and I propose to set out at
eight o'clock to-morrow morning to have the advantage
of making the acquaintance of your imperial and royal
Majesty, at the house at Marrac; which I have been
anxious of for a long time, if you are so good as to
permit it; in the mean time I am with the sentiments
of the highest esteem and consideration.

Your imperial and royal Majesty's good brother.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Yrun, 19th April, 1808.

(To be Continued.)

person. Such is the general outline of the plan I have in view, and having stated this generally, and with sufficient explicitness for the present occasion, I beg now to call the attention of the Committee distinctly back to the consideration of what is the principal point before us; and to remark to them, that whatever may be the feelings, opinion, and judgement of the House, upon the propriety of admitting any restrictions whatever upon the power to be conferred, or whatever may be their opinion as to fixing a longer or shorter limitation to any of those restrictions, still I contend that they will see the propriety of adopting the course I have suggested, of proceeding to effect the general object in view by Bill, in preference to the other mode suggested by Gentleman opposite. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving his three Resolutions, the first of which was read from the Chair, and unanimously carried.

The second resolution was then read.
Sir Francis Bouverie would not allow that the House, formed as it then was, could be justly considered a full and legal representation of the country. (*Order*, *hear*.)—If they were the just and legal representatives of the people, they would have had some conference with their constituents before they agitated any subject of the kind now brought before them. The Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, asserted that the House was a full and fair representation of the people—but Sir Francis said that the assertion; for that House had forfeited its character, and had consequently lost the confidence of the people. That they could not be recognized as the legal Representatives of the nation must be evident, when it appeared from petitions laid on their table, that 144 Members of that House were elected by the influence of a few Peers. (*Here cries of Order and loud coughing, prevented Sir Francis from being heard for some time.*)—He thought that, in a situation so extraordinary as the present, the voice of the people should be collected—a situation, in his opinion, analogous to the period of the Revolution. The incapacity of the Monarch of that day arose from religious bigotry—it was an incapacity which, to all intents and purposes, prevented him from performing the duties of his office as pointed out by the Constitution. In all cases, when provision is to be made for the exercise of the Royal functions, it was necessary that the incapacity should be proved; and in his mind it was of no consequence, whether such incapacity arose from weakness or from indisposition; the question, in either case, came to this, how is the vacancy to be filled up? When the Head of the Government, from whom all power flows, was not in a situation to exercise his functions, and when the Government continued to be carried on as it had been since the King's illness, it was clearly doing away with the Constitution. The circumstances of 1688, and that of the present day, were analogous; with this difference, that at that period the people were counted as something—they were now, however, treated as nothing. In 1688, the city of London, and several other parts of the country, were applied to for their opinions—but that House had not now referred to such a measure—they had taken the authority of acting, in the present conjuncture, into their own hands; although it had been proved that a Member was turned from the House for not voting with the Minister—and a Noble Lord (Melville) had told them to their faces that he would not account to them for the public money. The Parliaments of former days had been the designated by a variety of titles. There had been the Long Parliament, and the Convention Parliament, and the Rump Parliament—the present, he thought, would be known to posterity as the *Witcher Parliament*. (*Hear, hear!*) Many years had not elapsed since Sir George Savile told them, they were no more the Representatives of the English people than they were of the kingdom of France—and he need not inform any man, that corruption, since that period, had made rapid strides. When the Right Hon. Gentleman quoted the precedent of 1688, it should be recollected, that precedent was formed by the faction whose principles he pursued, and to which he has succeeded. If that House did really represent the people in an emergency like the present, they should appeal to them. Men might be branded as traitors and Jacobins for holding such a doctrine; but the Jacobins from whom he borrowed his ideas, were no other than Lord Coke and Mr. Justice Blackstone. The former says, that, on particular occasions, it was necessary for Parliament to act—but that, in cases of great importance, when novel devices were proposed, it was right that they should appeal to their constituents; and he would ask, did not the present come under the appellation of a novel device? With respect to the theory of the Constitution, all the writers on the subject state, that it consists of three separate and distinct powers—and they all deprecate the interference of Peers in popular elections. On this subject, Mr. Justice Blackstone observes, "How dangerous would it be, if, persons elected under the influence of Peers who are naturally attached to the Crown, had the opportunity of going to the pockets of the people." That Learned Judge also observes, "The Constitution is like a machine having three weights, and if an alteration be made in any of these weights, it must destroy the equilibrium." And would the Right Hon. Gentleman say, that they were not placed in that situation, when they assumed a power which did not belong to them?—Such conduct tended to degrade the Kingly office. Mr. Payne had asked, was it a trick, was it a device, was it a made calculated only to get the money out of the people's pockets? And he would put into the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether, in the present instance, the conduct pursued did not go to show that it was unnecessary, as it could be done without?—He would not for a moment countenance the principal of inherent right; he agreed with what was asserted in the year 1783, that even the Prince of Wales, though Heir Apparent to the Crown, had no more right, in such a juncture as the present, than any other individual. But he also thought, that the House had less right to take upon themselves the powers and authority which they were than assuming. It then came to a question of expediency and could anything be more expedient or reasonable than for the House to act according to law—and finally to put the power of Government in these hands, where, by the Constitution, it would be placed if the King were, deceased—instead of going on, as they wish to do if, the present measures were carried, with a weak inefficient and paralyzed Government.

With respect to the Report of the Committee appointed to examine His Majesty's Physicians, and which, he thought, the Right Hon. Gentleman had passed over very lightly, he must observe, that no deduction could be drawn from it, but that unfortunate one—that since the year 1783, His Majesty had not been competent to the task of governing these realms—sometimes he has been better, and sometimes worse. It was a lamentable thing that the House were going on with long examinations of Physicians as to the period when His Majesty may be fit to exercise his authority—and, during that period, the country is under the controul of a weak and vacillating Ministry! When the Learned and Right Hon. Gentleman said they were not going to make a King, he (Sir Francis) begged leave to deny the assertion. They were called upon to make a King, and such a one as the Right Hon. Gentleman could carry about in his pocket! He

had a very different idea of the Kingly Office, and of the Constitution of the country. He thought the King should be a great and efficient magistrate. It mattered nothing to the country by what name His Majesty's illness was designated; it might be termed delirium, or indisposition, or any thing else—it was sufficient that it incapacitated him from performing the duties of his high situation and the deficiency ought to be speedily and constitutionally provided for. The country ought not to be intrusted to the government of men, one day stating his Majesty to be a little better, another day little worse, and, by means of these vacillations, endeavouring to retain their situations! (*Hear, hear!*) If they had the most earnest desire to bring the country into a state of confusion, they could not think of a better receipt for their purpose. In the examination of the Physicians, among other dissimilarities, he observed that one of them stated his Majesty to have been capable of doing business on the 25th of October, while another thought very differently. Surely it was not right that the Government of the country should be placed in a situation, where a recurrence of such examinations was likely to happen. Suppose there was an invasion of Ireland, which he thought every man must allow to be within the scope of possibility how would that affect his Majesty? From the Report of the Physicians, it must be presumed that it would affect him most powerfully. A period of five weeks had been suffered to elapse for no other purpose than that Ministers might profit by the delay.—The Hon. Baronet concluded with protesting against the proceedings of the House, as being an assumption of power which the law of the country did not recognize; and which was calculated to give a vital stab to the Constitution.

The second Resolution was then put, and carried without a division.

The Chancellor then put the question on the third Resolution.

Mr. Ponsonby said that with regard to the proposition to proceed by way of Bill, he was really astonished that ever the Right Hon. Gentleman could have offered it. Unlike common cases, the more he contemplated the more his astonishment increased, and he was lost in surprise that ever the British Parliament could at any time have adopted, or that, having adopted it once, it should ever again be submitted as an example fitting for them to follow, on the recurrence of a similar situation. To this Bill it would be necessary to have the Royal Assent before it was complete; and he would be glad to be informed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, or any other Gentleman on his side, how this Royal Assent could be known? It could not be acknowledged by the law of the land; for the Law said that the Royal Assent must be given by the King personally in full Parliament, or by Commission under his Sign Manual. (*Hear, hear!*)—This was the law by Statute of the 21st of Henry VIII, chapter 33. The Law declared that there were but two manners of performing this conclusive part of a Legislative Act—either by the presence of the Monarch, or by Letters Patent, with the Sign Manual attached.—Now he would ask, was his Majesty capable of either of these modes? They unfortunately knew he could neither meet them in Parliament, or even put his signature to a Commission. By what pretence then could they assume to do that by fiction, which, in point of fact, they knew to be impossible; and more especially when by the best methods of the Constitution it could so easily be avoided? (*Hear, hear!*)—The Law and the Constitution furnished even stronger examples than he had yet alluded to in the support of the doctrine for which he now contended, and contended without the fear of refutation.—In the same reign of Henry VIII. an Act was passed repealing and altering many of the Acts of Edward III. relative to treasonable offences. In the succeeding reign of Queen Mary, all those offences made treason by the Acts of her father, were taken away, and the Acts themselves repealed. And in the very same year that this was done, an Act was passed which rendered the counterfeiting the Great Seal high treason. So it was then, and continued to be to this day. From this it appeared that nothing could be more plain than what the law required to make the Legislative Acts perfect and it was equally plain that a Bill was not the way to arrive at this perfect Act. There was another instance furnished by the period of which he had been speaking. The Duke of Norfolk's attainder was reversed by Queen Mary, on this ground—"Because the King's assent had never been given to the Bill of Attainder." (*Hear!*)—Hastell, in his volume of precedents, alluded to this case, but made a mistake in what he said respecting the preamble to the Bill. [Here the Right Honourable Gentleman read from the Statute Book, part of the proceedings in the Duke of Norfolk's attainder in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary his successor.]—From these it appeared that the reasons assigned for reversing the attainder, were, the sickness of the King, which prevented his attendance in the Council Chamber as usual to give his assent to the Bill. With regard to the Commission, the words were still more expressly in point, and the attainder was declared to be set aside, because "the said Commission was not signed by his Highness's own hand, as he was accustomed to do, but stamped on, &c."—The Act proceeds to state what the Law of the land upon the subject is, in these words—"The Law of the Land is, and always has been, that the Royal Assent shall be given in the presence of a full Parliament, or by a Commission signed by the King's own hand, according to the 33d of Henry VIII. and if it is not so signed, it is by the common law void, of no effect and is declared to be an Act of Parliament, of no effect and to take effect as an Act of Parliament." [On reading this passage Mr. Ponsonby was much cheered by the Opposition, and continued his observations.]—If they were looking for constitutional authority, could they meet with any thing more perfect than this? He asserted, that such a Bill as was proposed, could not by law be an Act of Parliament. To get through with it the Right Hon. Gentleman called on them to have recourse not only to a fiction, but a fraud; an imposition on the country, pretending to give the Royal Assent in a way in which by law it could not be given! This would be a monstrous and abominable imposition and the more reprehensible, since they had an opportunity of following the more safe and easy mode chalked out for them in the best days of the Constitution, which was fully competent to the attainment of their object, and had already been advantageously pursued in a crisis as important as ever could arise in any country. The Right Hon. Gentleman had inquired of those who supported the mode of proceeding by Address; if by an Address they would not bestow authority equally great with what would be bestowed by a Bill.

He had no hesitation in saying certainly it would, and, in his opinion, the House, and the House alone, could give it; for he differed entirely from those who hold that they did not possess that power. But there was a proper and an improper mode of doing this, and when they acted distinctly from the Crown, that was the time when a Bill ceased to be, and an Address became, proper. The Right Hon. Gentleman argued in favour of his measure, because, in a Bill, whatever limitations

were deemed necessary might be imposed, which could not be done in an Address. This he denied, and contended that they might as well be imposed with an Address, as by this pretended Act of Legislation. For instance, did the Right Honourable Gentleman wish to confine the care and custody of His Majesty's person to the Queen? He concurred with him, and he believed almost every Member in the House did the same, that it was advisable, but surely it was competent to the House of Parliament to declare to the Prince of Wales, with their Address, that such was their intention and their wish. Did the Right Honourable Gentleman wish a provision to be made for the reformation of his authority, whenever his Majesty should be sufficiently restored to be able to perform the functions of Royalty? He also concurred in the expediency of this provision; but certainly the Houses of Parliament were competent to declare what their intentions were on this subject. When they carried up their Address to the Prince, they might tell him what they expected, and he would without doubt attend to their suggestions. Did the Right Honourable Gentleman think the Prince of Wales would disregard their advice and their suggestions? As well might Lord Somers and those with him who addressed William and Mary, have suspected that after their being raised to power, they would disregard and trample on the Bill of Rights, by agreeing to which their accession to the Throne ensued. There were also other matters to be taken into the consideration of the House.

When his Royal Highness was placed in the exercise of the Government, among other duties he must of necessity legislate and give his assent or dissent to the bills brought up from Parliament, in the same manner as his Majesty himself did in the exercise of the Royal functions. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman suspect he would reject the Bills he (Mr. Ponsonby) thought necessary, as providing restriction, and arranging the state of the Supreme Authority and of the Regency? There must be some proceedings to validate what they were now doing, and what had been done during the suspension of the Royal Authority; and did he think that the Prince of Wales or any of the Royal Family, or whoever was elected to fill up the vacancy (for he did not wish his objections to apply personally, but generally to the question) would refuse such Bills as Parliament might pass for the better government of the country, or the custody of the King's person? He could not suppose him to be so serious in the line he had pursued, for the truth after all was, let the Prince of Wales exercise the authority as he might, he must derive it from Parliament. From no other source, could it be derived (as he was ready to contend against any one who held a contrary opinion), and they had now only to decide which was the best mode of conferring that power upon his Royal Highness. The Right Hon. Gent. maintained, that the precedent of 1788 was good and expedient for them to follow. He, on the contrary, thought it was in direct opposition to the principles of the Constitution, and a fraud and imposition practiced upon the country, by supposing, that which was necessary to complete the Legislative Act. It was the worst plea ever urged to justify men, that because their predecessors, twenty years ago, had done wrong, they were to follow their example. (*Hear, hear from all sides.*) But there, he contended, was the sum and substance of the Right Honourable Gentleman's argument, with respect to the precedent of 1788; he had not offered to show, that the proceeding of that period were founded on law, the principles of the Constitution, or preceding examples in the political history of the country. No; he had on the contrary said he would not argue the case—he contented himself with asserting the merit of the precedent, and, disdaining argument, appealed to authority. But he must remark to him that authority alone was always absurdity. Yet if the House thought it right, and were convinced by what the Right Honourable Gentleman had said, they would of course follow his advice; but he hoped they would act on principle, not on fiction or fraud; and that they would adopt a course adequate to the completion of the object they had in view—a course in union with the law and the Constitution, and belonging to them of right, as acting during the incapacity of the Crown. He conjured the House to pause before they were persuaded to adopt a measure, the truth of which no man could assert.—He must now take the liberty to say, that if any severe restrictions were in contemplation, he should consider them as highly inexpedient, and improper. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was of an age at which most of our Sovereigns had been seated on the throne, and if at forty-eight he was incapable of being intrusted with the direction of the Government, he would never be fit for the throne.—If he was such a person as to cause the House to suspect him now, they ought not to be content with restrictions but exclude him at once from the succession to the Crown. But when, in addition to the impropriety of such restrictions as affecting the Apparent Heir to the Throne, they took into view the impolicy of them with respect to the public welfare, he was convinced they would agree with him that severe restrictions were altogether inexpedient. For at what time were they to be imposed? Was it of profound peace? Was it of easy management? Was it of no danger? Was it of no barrenness, when they would create and be satisfied with a crippled Government, at a time when a Government too weak was almost certain ruin?—The Right Honourable Gentleman had expatiated upon the blessings enjoyed by the country for a reign of more than half a century, and he agreed with him most cordially in ascribing to the Sovereign every wish to contribute to the happiness and welfare of his subjects. But could they compare their present situation with what they had formerly enjoyed, and find so much for gratulation and triumph as the Right Hon. Gentleman had done? Were they in prosperity—in ease—in tranquillity? Were they free from danger at home or abroad?—or could they contemplate on that Bench—(the Ministerial Bench)—men of splendid talents sufficient in this awful emergency to guide the councils and direct the energies of the State?—Could they be satisfied that such men were fit to be intrusted with the destinies of the nation in times of so much peril, difficulty, and danger?—(*Hear, hear!*)

He would say the Right Hon. Gentleman considered himself as one of those blessings of the reign he had so panegyrized, for which they were bound to be so thankful, and that his Bill to continue the blessing of his Government a little longer, would be another; for himself he could not say that he felt any gratitude to him or to his colleagues for the great services they had rendered the country. They were not to splendor but they might be dispensed with; and he would boldly try, with all that respect and admiration for the King expressed by the Hon. Gentleman, that he would think the day of his departure from power the best day the country ever saw!—(*Cheering.*)—He concluded by moving as an Amendment, "That all the words after the word 'That' should be left out, for the purpose of inserting that 'An Address should be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, desiring him to assume

and exercise the Sovereign Authority of these realms, during the continuance of his Majesty's disorder, and no longer, under the title of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland?"—Should this Amendment be adopted he noticed that he would have another motion to submit to their consideration.

Mr. Canning, Lord Temple, Lord Jocely, Mr. Adam, the Attorney General, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Horner, Mr. Whitbread and Lord Castlereagh afterwards took a part in the debate.

The question being loudly called for, the committee divided on Mr. Ponsonby's resolution, when there appeared, Ayes, 157. Noes, 209, Majority 112.

The original resolution was then carried *en bloc*.

Adjourned at half past four o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

WILLIAMS V. CALLENDER.

The Attorney General stated this to be an action of damages brought by the Plaintiff, who practised the business of an attorney, in the town of Monmouth, against the Defendant.

The libel in question consisted of a pamphlet containing what was alleged to be a statement of a case in Chancery; and accompanying it was a caricature print, which never could be figured as a necessary appendage to any fair and impartial detail of such a proceeding. The case was one which occurred in the bankruptcy of a person of the name of Jones, whose commission was superseded, and part of the costs ordered to be paid by the present Plaintiff, and by others. An Hon. and Learned Friend of his (Sir Samuel Romilly) was in this caricature, represented as going in his gown and wig to the hut of this poor man and his family, and exhibiting to them a label, stating, "I have gained you your cause;" while another label proceeded from his mouth, "The oppressed will always find a friend in me." Such, he was convinced, would always be the feeling and conduct of his Hon. and Learned Friend, but such words in his own praise, he was equally satisfied, would never proceed out of his mouth, as descriptive of himself; and, however strong the feelings of injury and aggression felt by his client on the publication of the libel in question might have been, he was confident, they could not be equalled by the contempt and disgust with which his Hon. and Learned Friend must view so fulsome, but degrading, an attempt to compliment him, which only shewed the inadequate notion the author had formed of the character and feelings of his Hon. and Learned Friend. In another part of this caricature is seen Mr. Richard Hill, the solicitor, with his green bag, kicking before him three fellows who are supposed to be the Plaintiff, Williams, and two persons of the names of Powell and Price, before him, who are again in the back ground supposed to be driven to the halter, and beyond that to be received by the devil in a hell fire. The pamphlet to which this caricature is a frontispiece, and which is entitled "The Farmer and the Three Attorneys;" also charged the Plaintiff, in various instances, with perjury, and even with having been represented by the Lord Chancellor as guilty of perjury, and subordination of perjury. To prove his case the Attorney General adduced.

Mr. Avary, who keeps the Beaufort Arms Coffee-house, Monmouth, proved the publication. A Mr. George was present at the time, and received the book in loan from the witness.

Mr. George corroborated the circumstance, and produced the book, having lent it to several persons, but still believing this to be the book he had so received from the preceding witness.

Mr. Serjeant Best.—"My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury—to you, Gentlemen, the first request I have to make is, that you will divert your minds of all assertions that are not borne out by evidence. It does not appear to me that I can ask for a verdict for my client; I am afraid the pamphlet must be proved a Libel. The question then is, what damage in the Plaintiff entitled to? I hope you will not be of the opinion of Mr. Attorney General, that the damages could not be too great, that the amount of the national debt could not be sufficient; but that you will think with me, that the lowest coin will be sufficient.—How has the Plaintiff been injured? A person in high situation has said strong things against him, and much more injurious than any thing the Defendant could publish. My Learned Friend has sacrificed the frontispiece, by giving up the first count, which he did sooner than let us have a peep into the Court of Chancery. A Commission of Bankruptcy is issued against Jones; the Plaintiff is one of the Commissioners; Price, the Solicitor under the Commission; and Powell, the petitioning creditor. The Lord Chancellor not only qualified the Commission, but ordered them to pay the costs of it. An issue is directed to the Common Pleas, and the Plaintiff's witness for Powell, who gets a verdict, yet he is ordered by the Lord Chancellor to forgo his costs. An action is brought by Jones against the Plaintiff, Price, and Powell, and they pay him good money; yet the man who had paid costs, altho' he had got a verdict, whose commission, supported by his oath, was qualified; and who, bribed for the

purpose of stopping an action against him, has the audacity to ask you for damages! With what face can he come into the highest Court of Law in Westminster Hall, and ask for damages? The Defendant is neither the author, printer, or publisher of this pamphlet. It was printed by William Nicholson, Little Warner-street, Clerkenwell; and for months before one of them came into possession of the Defendant, they were sold in every street in London. I will produce the person who published them; he was in the Court of Chancery; his mind was disgusted at what he heard, he took notes and consigned them to paper on his return home; he will tell you he never saw the Defendant before the last eight days. If he wanted to vindicate his conduct, why not bring his action against the author whose name is affixed to the publication, A. Mac Mahon, Esq. L. L. B. of the Middle Temple, Barrister.—Oh! says Mr. Attorney General, there is no such person. I will prove that there is, and that he is entitled to the title of Barrister-at-Law. I do not know that he is a man of substance, but the Plaintiff is a man of riches; and if he only wants to vindicate his character, why not have brought his action against M. Mahon, previous to the issuing of the commission of bankruptcy? I would say a few words on the subject of damages.—The Plaintiff's character, at the time the Defendant distributed this pamphlet, was not worth a farthing; he could not be considered an honourable man; then do not you pay him for a commodity that does not belong to him."

The order of the Lord Chancellor for suspending the Commission against Jones, and ordering different parts of the costs both in the Commission of Bankrupt, and in different actions at law to be paid by the Plaintiff, and in some instances by him jointly with Powell and Price, was then put in and read.

Sir S. Romilly who had been Counsel for Jones was then adduced as a witness.

The Attorney-General objected, on the ground that no justification had been entered.

Lord Ellenborough said this was only meant in mitigation, not as a total vindication, and it would be going too far to hold that because a justification had not been entered, the Defendant must stand before the Court, as if every thing he had alleged was a fiction.

The Attorney-General applied for a Bill of Exceptions, which was allowed him.

Sir S. Romilly was then examined. "The case," said Sir Samuel, "occupied a considerable time. The Lord Chancellor certainly animadverted on the conduct of Mr. Williams. I thought with severity. I cannot take on myself to state any of the words his Lordship used, but I think I can say they were not the words stated in this publication. I remember perfectly well a good deal was said about affidavits. I think the Lord Chancellor said the affidavits of Williams were not reconcilable."

The Attorney-General again objected, but Lord Ellenborough could not see any thing in the objections.

Sir S. Romilly proceeded—"I think the Lord Chancellor said the affidavits of Williams were not reconcilable with some papers which appeared under his own hand. I think he said so. These were not the words; but this I take to be the substance of what his Lordship said."

Mr. Parke—"Did his Lordship say any thing about an action in the Common Pleas?"

Sir S. Romilly—"He certainly did. That was an important feature in the case. But I do not recollect what he did say."

Mr. Parke—"Was there any thing said about the docket bond?"

Sir S. Romilly—"I really do not recollect what he said about it. He certainly spoke about the bond given by the petitioning creditor."

Mr. Parke—"Do you recollect verbal questions having been put to Mr. Williams?"

Sir S. Romilly—"Such questions certainly were put to him, but I do not recollect on what subject."

Other evidence was given to prove that the Plaintiff and his friends had been found liable by the Lord Chancellor in costs, &c. to Jones.

The Attorney-General replied.

Lord Ellenborough, in addressing the Jury, held, that though the character of any person might labour under animosity, it could not be permitted to any one to take advantage of that circumstance to give it the coup de grace. Here the conduct of the Plaintiff could not be said to be without blemish, but still the Defendant was not warranted in taking advantage of that circumstance to prejudice all his neighbours against him. There had been no justification, and the only question was as to the quantum of damages.—The Jury were not to give to the Plaintiff that measure of damages which they would adjudge to a man of entire and unblemished fame, who had never done any thing that was wrong. Here it was obvious the Plaintiff had misconducted himself. They would not therefore give him what damage they would award to a man of unblemished fame. They would give him what might seem a reasonable and moderate recompence for the injury they might suppose he had actually sustained. For the Defendant was not warranted, because the Plaintiff had over-stepped the bounds of propriety, in holding him up as a monster to all mankind.

The Jury, after a few minutes consultation, gave a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 100l.

Lord Ellenborough agreed to certify as to costs.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

DECEMBER 7, 1810.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.

The President of the United States this day communicated by Mr. Ed. Coles, his private Secretary, the following Message to Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives;

The embarrassments which have prevailed in our foreign relations, and so much employed the deliberations of Congress, make it a primary duty, in meeting you, to communicate whatever may have occurred, in that branch of our national affairs.

The act of the last session of Congress concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, having invited, in a new form a termination of their edicts against our neutral commerce, copies of the act were immediately forwarded to our ministers at London and Paris; with a view that its object might be within the early attention of the French and British Governments.

By communication received through our ministers at Paris, it appeared, that a knowledge of the act by the French Government, was followed by a declaration that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and would cease to have effect on the first day of November ensuing. These being the only known edicts of France, within the description of the act, and the revocation of them being such that they ceased at that date, to violate our neutral commerce; the fact, as prescribed by law, was announced by a proclamation bearing date the second day of November.

It would have well accorded with the conciliatory views, indicated by this proceeding on the part of France, to have extended them to all the grounds of just complaint, which now remain unadjusted with the United States. It was particularly anticipated that, as a further evidence of just dispositions towards them, restoration would have been immediately made of the property of our citizens seized under a misapplication of the principal of reprisals, combined with a misconstruction of a law of the United States. This expectation has not been fulfilled.

From the British government no communication on the subject of the act has been received. To a communication from our minister at London of the revocation, by the French government of its Berlin and Milan Decrees, it was answered that the British system would be relinquished as soon as the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations have been restored to the condition in which it stood, previously to the promulgation of those decrees. This pledge, although it does not necessarily import, does not exclude the intention of relinquishing, along with the orders in council, the practice of those novel blockades which have a little effect of interrupting our natural commerce. And this further justice to the United States is the rather to be looked for, inasmuch as the blockades in question, being not more contrary to the established law of nations, than inconsistent with the rules of blockade formerly recognized by Great Britain herself, could have no alleged basis, other than the plea of retaliation, alleged as the basis, of the orders in council. Under the modification of the original orders of November 1807 into the order of April 1809, there is indeed scarcely a nominal distinction between the orders and the blockades. One of those illegitimate blockades, bearing date in May 1806, having been expressly avowed to be still unrevoked, and to be in effect recommended in the orders in council, was too distinctly brought within the purview of act of Congress, not to be comprehended in the explanation of the requisites to a compliance with it. The British government was accordingly apprized by our minister near it, that such was the light in which the subject was to be regarded.

On the other important subjects depending between the United States and that government, no progress has been made from which an early and satisfactory result can be relied on.

In this new posture of our relation with those powers, the consideration of Congress will be properly turned to a removal of doubts which may occur in the exposition, and of difficulties in the execution of the act above cited.

The commerce of the United States with the North of Europe, heretofore much vexed by licentious cruisers, particularly under the Danish flag, has latterly been visited with fresh and extensive depredations. The measures pursued in behalf of our injured citizens not having obtained justice for them, a further and more formal interposition with the Danish government is contemplated. The principles which have been maintained by that government in relation to neutral commerce, and the friendly professions of his Danish Majesty towards the United States, are valuable pledges, in favor of successful issue.

Among the events growing out of the state of the Spanish Monarchy, our attention was imperiously attracted to the change, developing itself in that portion of West Florida; which, though of right appertaining to the United States, had remained in the possession of Spain; awaiting the result of negotiations for its actual delivery to them.—The Spanish authority was subverted; and a situation produced, exposing the country to ulterior events, which might essentially effect the rights and welfare of the Union. In such a conjuncture, I did not delay the interposition required for the occupancy of the territory West of the river Perdido; to which the title of the United States extends, and to which the laws, provided for the territory of Orleans, are applicable. With this view, the proclamation, of which a copy is laid before you, was confided to the governor of that territory, to be carried into effect. The legality and necessity of the course pursued, assure me of the favorable light in which it will present itself to the Legislature; and of the promptitude, with which they will supply whatever provisions may be due to the essential rights and equitable interests of the people thus brought into the bosom of the American family.

Our amity with the Powers of Barbary with the exception of a recent occurrence at Tunis, of which an explanation is just received, appears to have been uninterrupted, and, to have become more firmly established.

With the Indian tribes, also, the peace and friendship of the United States are found to be so eligible, that the general disposition to preserve both, continues to gain strength.

I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proof, of its substantial and increasing prosperity. To a thriving agriculture, and the improvements related to it, is added a highly interesting extension of useful manufactures: the combined product of professional occupations, and of household industry. Such, indeed, is the experience of economy, as well as of policy, in these substitutes for supplies heretofore obtained by foreign commerce, that, in a national view, the change is justly regarded as of itself more than a recompence for those privations and losses resulting from foreign injustice, which furnished the general impulse required for its accomplishment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the distribution of labor by regulations of the commercial tariff, is a subject which cannot fail to suggest itself to your patriotic reflections.

It will red with the consideration of Congress also, whether a provident as well as fair encouragement, would not be given to our navigation, by such regulations as will place it on a level of competition with foreign vessels particularly in transporting the important and bulky productions of our own soil. The failure of equality and reciprocity in the existing regulations on this subject operates, in our ports, as a premium to foreign competitors; and the inconvenience must increase, as these may be multiplied under more favorable circumstances, by the more than countervailing encouragements now given them by the laws of their respective countries.

Whilst it is universally admitted that a well instructed people alone can be permanently a free people; and whilst it is evident that the means of diffusing and improving useful knowledge form so small a proportion of the expenditures for national purposes, I cannot presume it to be unreasonable, to invite your attention to the advantages of superadding to the means of education provided by the several States, a seminary of learning, instituted by the national legislature, within the limits of their exclusive jurisdiction; the expense of which might be defrayed, or reimbursed out of the vacant grounds which have accrued to the nation, within those limits.

Such an institution, though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects. By enlightening the opinions; by expanding the patriotism; and by assimilating the principles the sentiments and the manners of those who might resort to this Temple of Science, to be redistributed, in due time, though every part of the community; sources of jealousy and prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony. But above all, a well constituted Seminary, in the center of the nation, is recommended by the consideration, that the additional instruction emanating from it would contribute not less to strengthen the foundations, than to adorn the structure, of our free and happy system of government.

Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country.—The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil.

In the midst of uncertainties, necessarily connected with the great interests of the Unit-

ed States, prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precautionary arrangements. The Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will submit the statements and estimate which may aid Congress in their ensuing provisions for the land and naval force. The statements of the latter will include a view of the transfers of the appropriations in naval expenditures, and the grounds on which they were made.

The fortifications for the defence of our maritime frontier have been prosecuted according to the plan laid down in 1808. The works with some exceptions, are completed, and furnished with ordnance. Those for the security of the city of New-York, though far advanced towards completion, will require a further time and appropriation. This is the case with a few others, either not completed, or in need of repairs.

The improvements in quality and quantity, made in the manufactory of cannon; and of small arms, both at the public armories, and private factories; warrant additional confidence in the competency of these resources, for supplying the public exigencies.

These preparations for arming the militia having thus far provided for one of the objects contemplated by the power vested in Congress, with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety; it is for their consideration, whether further provisions are not requisite, for the other contemplated objects, of organization and discipline. To give to this great mass of physical and moral force the efficiency which it merits, and is capable of receiving; it is indispensable that they should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Towards the accomplishment of this important work, I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system, which shall, in the first instance, call into the field, at the public expense, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The instruction and discipline thus acquired would gradually diffuse through the entire body of the militia that practical knowledge and promptitude for active service which are the great ends to be pursued. Experience has left no doubt, either of the necessity, or of the efficacy, of competent military skills, in those portions of an army, in fitting it for the final duties, which it may have to perform.

The corps of Engineers, with the Military Academy, are entitled to the early attention of the Congress. The Buildings at the Seat, fix by law, for the present Academy, are far in decay, as not to afford the necessary accommodation. But a revision of the law is recommended, principally with a view to a more enlarged cultivation and diffusion of the advantages of such institutions, by providing professorships for all the necessary branches of military instructions, and by the establishment of an additional Academy, at the Seat of Government or elsewhere. The means by which war, as well for defence, as offence, are now carried on, render these schools of the more scientific operations an indispensable part of every adequate system. Even among nations whose large standing armies and frequent wars afford every other opportunity, by instruction, these establishments are found to be indispensable for the due attainment of the branches of military science which require a regular course of study and experiment. In a Government, happily without the other opportunities; Seminaries, where the elementary principles of the art of war can be taught without actual war and without the expense of extensive and standing armies, have the precious advantage of uniting an essential preparation against external danger, with a scrupulous regard to internal safety. In no other way, probably, can a provision, of equal efficacy for the public defence, be made at so little expense, or more consistently with the public liberty.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September last (and amounting to more than eight millions and a half of dollars) have exceeded the current expenses of the Government, including the interests on the public debt. For the purpose of reimbursing at the end of the year 3,750,000 dollars of the principal, a loan, as authorized by law, had been negotiated to that amount; but has since been reduced to 2,750,000 dollars; the reduction being permitted by the State of the Treasury, in which there will be a balance, remaining at the end of the year, estimated at 2,000,000 dollars. For the probable receipts of the next year, and other details, I refer to statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, and which will enable you to judge what further provisions may be necessary for the ensuing year.

Reflecting for future occasions, in the course of the Session whatever other communications may claim your attention, I close the present, by expressing my reliance, under the blessing of Divine Providence on the judgment and patriotism which will guide your measures, at a period particularly calling for united Councils, and inflexible exertions, for the welfare of our country, and by assuring you of the fidelity and alacrity with which my co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, 8th June 1811.

THIS afternoon His Majesty's ship *Huffar*, James Crouch Crawford Esq. Captain, having under her convoy the Hon'ble Company's ships *Henry Addington*, Captain Krikpatrick and the *Cumberland* Captain Wilkinson anchored in the harbour having left Torbay in company with the Hon'ble Company's ship *Essex* Captain Nesbitt, and the *Milford of Bombay*, on the 16 February.

The *Essex* parted Company in the Channel. The *Huffar* and Convoy touched at the Cape on the 29th April.

The *Milford* also parted Company early in the voyage.

Passenger by the *Huffar*, Captain Dawson R. N.

Passengers by the *Henry Addington*,—Captain and Mrs. Acheson,—Captain and Mrs. Leighton,—Miss Acheson,—Miss Morfe,—Messrs. Torrington,—Morfe,—Williams,—Miller,—Groundwater and Clerke,—Cadets.

Passengers by the *Cumberland*; Lieut. and Mrs. Hutchinson 17th L. D.—Lieut. and Mrs. Wood,—Cornet Blake 17th Light Dragoons,—Ensign Rafter 84—Mr. Murcheson for Penang—Messrs. Bardon, Schuler, Forster, Shaw and Sandwith.—Mr. Stevenfon, Assistant Surgeon.

The *Dorsetshire* got aground on the Flats and was obliged to put back.

The Regency bill had passed, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had declared that it was not his intention to make any change in the administration.

The last accounts from Portugal reach down to the middle of January; at which time Massena had received reinforcements to a considerable amount and Lord Wellington had reoccupied his strong position at Torres Vedras.

